Vol. IX. No. 422

MADRAS COURIER.

FRIDA[illegible] NOVEMBER, 1793.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them; in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or Others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

FORT St. GEORGE, CIVIL DEPARTMENT, Nov. 11th, 1785.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that on Wednesday next the 13th Instant at [illegible] o'Clock in the Forenoon, will be sold by P[illegible] Outcry at the Sea-gate, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five Bags of damaged Rice, belonging to the Honorable Company.*

CONDITIONS OF THE SALE—*The purchaser to pay down immediately 15 per Cent. of the purchase Money, as a Deposite, the remainder to be paid on delivery of the Rice, and in case the Rice sold, is not taken away from the Hon. Company Stores, within fifteen Days after the Day of Sale, the deposite Money to be forfeited, the Rice resold by Public Sale and the Loss if any to be made Good by the first Purchaser.*

Samples of the above mentioned Rice to be seen at the Garrison Storekeepers Office, in the Fort Square.

J. GREENHILL, Garrison Storekeeper.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *That sealed Proposals will be received, at the Office of the Secretary to the Public Department, until the 1st December next, at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the delivery of six Lacs of Maunds of Coast Salt in Bengal, under the following Conditions.*

I. *The Proposers may undertake for the whole Quantity, or a proportion not less than one hundred thousand (100,000) maunds, of eighty two Sicca Weight to the Seer each.*

II. *Whatever Quantity is engaged for, must be delivered at the Risk of the Contractor, on or before the 1st November 1794. on Shore at the Salt Golahs at, or near Sulky, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and a Penalty of 25 per Cent shall be forfeited upon the Quantity short delivered, unless the Contractor shall make it appear, that it had been actually embarked for the purpose of fulfilling his engagements, and afterwards lost on the Passage to Bengal.*

III. *The Salt to be delivered. at an even Scale, of 82 Sicca weight per Seer and 40 Seer to the Maund.*

IV. *The Proposals to specify the Rate in Star Pagodas, at which each 100 Maunds of Salt is to be delivered in Calcutta, the Proposer adverting to the following modes and periods of payments, viz. one third of the value of the Quantity engaged to be advanced to the Contractor, on the Execution of the writings at Fort St. George. One third more of the value of each Cargo embarked, as soon as Bills of Lading are produced to the Secretaries, ascertaining the Quantities laden on each Vessel; and the remaining third, on the Production of Certificates of the whole Quantities engaged for having been delivered in Calcutta. It is left in the option of the Contractors (and which they are to declare) whether to receive payment for the whole in Bengal, by Promissory Notes bearing six per Cent. Interest, from the periods above alluded to; or at Madras in Money or in Promissory Notes bearing six per Cent Interest at the Discretion of Government.*

V. *In Order to secure the Contractor from disappointment in his deliveries, an allowance of 5 per Cent will be admitted over and above the precise Quantities engaged for, but any surplus attempted to be imported beyond that allowance will, on discovery, be confiscated.*

VI. *Two good securities to be named in the Proposal,, who are to be bound for all the Sums advanced severally and jointly with the Contractor and for the Penalty on all short deliveries.*

N. B. *No offers will be attended to, which differ from any of the above Conditions.*

By Order of the Governor in Council

ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Fort St. George; 30th September, 1793.

WHEREAS *it is stipulated in the above Advertisement, that the payment (if required by the Contractor to be made in Bengal) shall be issued i[illegible] Promissory Notes, bearing six per cent Int[illegible] ice is hereby given, that the Governor [illegible] Council has reserved to himself the Op[illegible] such Notes, or Money in lieu thereof, [illegible] suit his convenience.*

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council

ROBERT CLERK, Sec.

Exam. J. Falconar

Fort St. George: 2d Nov. 1793

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, *that separate sealed Proposals will be received by the Honorable the President in Council, until the 20th of November next, for Clothing, Victualing, and supplying the after mentioned Articles for the Sick in the General Hospital of Madras, and its Subordinate Hospitals; and for the General Hospitals of Ve[illegible], Trichinopoly [illegible] Masulipatam with their respective [illegible]dinate Hospitals, for one Year from the 1st January next.*

The Contractor to find Security for fulfilling his Contract; and to specify the sum for which he will provide each Man daily.

CLOTHING,

For every Patient in the Hospital, the Contractor must always have in readiness, and of an equal quality with the Musters to be shewn him by the Head Surgeon, one Cot Frame of Wood laced with Tape, three Shirts, three Gowns, three pair of Long-Drawers, three Caps, one Pillow, three Pillow Cases, one Matrass, (to be used occasionally) and one extra Quilt,

The Gowns, Long-Drawres, Caps, and Quilts, to be made of striped Gingham, lined with white Cloth; and the covers of the Matrass to be also of striped Gingam, The Linnen and Bedding to be washed thrice every Week, or oftener, when found necessary, and the Tape of the Cots to be shifted as the Surgeon may direct.

VICTUALLING.

The Contractor to provide Provision of the best Quality in conformity to the following Tables of Diet, Viz,

FULL DIET.

BREAKFAST.—Two Ollock, or one Quarter of a Measured of Palangarise Rice, made into Conjee with 2 Ollocks of Milk.

DINNER.—One Loaf of Bread, weighing 12 ounces, or, where Bread connot be had, 2 Allock of Palangarise Rice boiled. a proportion of Mutton at the rate of one Sheep for every 12 Men.—Two Allock of Soup made with a sufficient quantity of Greens. Onions and black Pepper.

SUPPER.—As Breakfast.

LOW DIET.

BREAKFAST,—Tea, Lemon-Grass-Tea, Milk, or Sago, one pint.

DINNER.—One Chicken, Boiled, or made into Broth, with one pint of Sago or Rice Pudding.

SUPPER.—One pint of Sago,

Patients on this Diet to have also one Loaf of Bread weiging 12 ounces.

N. B. *Every Patient to have one Pallum of Salt, and two Pallums of Sugar daily.*

Conjee water to be always in readiness for common Drink, and good Water to be supplied for all the purposes of the Sick, together with Cooking Utensils, Cooks, and Firewood.

The Contractor to furnish likewise Servants for the care of the Sick, and for the Administration of Medicines: Totties, Sweepers, and Lamplighters, Fruit, Toddy, Country Beer, Spices, Rice for Conjee water and Poultices, Leetches, Lamp-oil and Lamps

The Contractor's Bill will be paid Monthly, at the Exchange of 45 Fanams per Pagodas.

By Order of the Honorable the President in Council,

W. C. JACKSON, Sec.

Fort St. George: 24th October, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that an Application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's at Madraspatnam for Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattles and Credits of Vishvandum Buddriah, deceased, to be granted to Paracum Obeiah Chitty and Cundathebaullah Audeapah Chitty of Madras Merchants, during the respective Minorties of Narasummah, and Latchummah of Madras Widows, and Relicts of the said Deceased, and to Ram Chitty of the same place Brother of the said Vishvanadum Buddriah deceased, which said Paracum Obeiah Chitty is Father of the said Narasummah and the said Cundathebaullah Audeapah Chitty is Father of the said Latchummah,*

JOHN WHITE, Proctor

Fort St. George: October 25th, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, *that the President and Members of the Board of Trade, have directed the Master Attendant, to furnish them with a weekly report of the numbers of Ships and Vessels in the Roads, specifying the Dates of their respective Arrivals, their Cargoes, and the Number of Boats daily appropriated for their use during the Week preceding, with an Account of the Number of Trips made by each Boat.*

These papers are lodged at the Office of the Board of Trade, and are open to the Inspection of any Merchant of this Settlement, or Captain of a Ship, who may have cause to suppose, that the Boats actually allotted to any particular Ship have not been appropriated to the Service of such Ship.

Complaints having been made of the unnecessary detention of Boats along side the Vessels; all Captains of Ships are particularly desired to direct their Officers to use every possible expedition in loading and returning the Boats allotted to them.

By Order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade,

THOMAS CHASE, Sec.

Fort St. George: 23d Oct. 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that a Dividend of eighty thousand (80,000) Pagodas will be made on the tenth of November next to the Private Creditors of his Highness the Nabob on the Principle of Distribution which heretofore obtained with respect to these Creditors*

By Order of the Honorable the President in Council.

W. C. JACKSON Sec.

To the CONSOLIDATED CREDITORS of his Highness the NABOB of the CARNATICK.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to declare a Dividend of eighty thousand (80,000) Pagodas to the Private Creditors of his Highness the Nabob. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that the same will be issued on the tenth day of November next agreeable thereto.*

To the New Consolidated Creditors Fanams 27,, 65,, 11 1/16 per Cent, in further part of Interest for the Year 1789.

To the Old Cavalry Loan Creditors Pagodas 5,, 15,, 40 13/16 per Cent in further part of Principal.

The same Dividend of Principal will be paid to the Creditors of the New Cavalry Loan,

In Order to prepare the Dividend Books the Transfer Books will be shut from the first until the tenth of next Month.

THOMAS COCKBURN, Register.

Fort St. George: 29th October, 1793.

ESTATE

OF THE LATE

CAPTAIN JOHN HARKER.

LETTERS of Administration having passed the Seals of the Honorable the Mayors Court, to Benjamin Bishop and Alexander Melvin, of the Estate and Effects of the late Captain John Harker, deceased. It is requested that all Persons indebted to the said Estate, do make immediate payment of the Same to the Administrators, and all Persons having any Claims on the said Estate are requested to Deliver their Claims to the Administrators at Fort St. George, on or before the first Day of January 1794, after which date no Claims will be attended to.

Fort St. George; 31st October, 1793.

TO BE SOLD

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

A Small House and Garden situated at Kilpauck, for particulars enquire of Messrs R. and J. Hendersons.

CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general quarterly Meeting of the Subscribers will be holden at the Court House on Wednesday 14th Instant for the purpose of Examining the Accounts and passing such Orders as may be requisite for the conduct and improvement of the Fund.

By Order of the Trustees.

T. B. HURDIS, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 5th November, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that all Persons wishing to avail themselves of the Prmission of the Honorable the Court of Directors under date the 21st March 1792, and published in the Madras Courier of the 16th Sept. 1792, for lading Goods upon the Tonnage of the Honorable Company's Ships are desired to attend to the following information and requisitions.*

I. *To make their Application to the Board of Trade on or before the 25th day of October after which period no Application will be received.*

II. *The Tenders must specify the Sums, Quantities and the Packages of the Goods, the Tonnage they will respectively occupy and the time when they will be in readiness for shipping, and for facilitating a compliance in respect to the Article of Tonnage, the following Table is accordingly published.*

Long Cloth	8	*Corg*	*per Ton*
Salempores	20	*do.*	*do.*
Muslins of all sorts	20	*do.*	*do.*
Moorees, Gingham, Masulipatnam Cray Goods	40	*do.*	*do.*
Chints, Moorees Lampasses, &c.	20	*do.*	*do.*
Indigo	20	*Crot*	*do. or*

by measurement as the Owners of shipping at their option shall require.

III. *In case Tonnage should be wanted for Goods not mentioned in the foregoing Table the specification of Tonnage for such Goods must be left open.*

IV. *Goods improperly packed will not be received.*

V. *In the event of more Tonnage being applied for than can be granted, a preference will be given to applications for Piece Goods, Indigo, Raw Silk and valuable Drugs, over Gruff Goods and to the more valuable Gruff Goods over the least valuable, the camparative Value will be estimated at the probable London Price per Ton of Freight.*

VI. *Notice will hereafter be given of the Period at which the Goods to be sent to Europe on the ensuing Ships of the Season, will be received.*

By Order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

T. CHASE, SEC.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of William Gordon, Esquire, Deceased, are requested to State them to Mr. P. M. Cassin the Acting Executor, to whom those indebted to the Estate will please to make Payment.

Madras Exchange: 31st October, 1793

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. THOMAS HUCKERBY, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, having died Intestate, the Commanding Officer of the Corps, Major William Younge, has charged himself with the property of the Deceased, agreeable to the Articles of War: and requests, that all persons who have Claims on the Estate, will state their Demands to him, and that all Persons indebted to the Estate, will Pay without loss of Time.

Arcot: 28th October, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the Library of the late Col. Maule several Volumes of different Authors are deficient: If lent to any Gentlemen in the settlement, the sending them to Messrs. Henderson's will be esteemed a favor.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATORS OF THE LATE COLONEL MAULE.

BY R. AND J. HENDERSONS.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS

near the Walajah Gate

On Monday the 2d December:

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON

THE Library of the late Colonel George Maule, consisting of upwards of two thousand Volumes of valuable Books.

A Catalogue is now preparing and will be forwarded to the different Stations in a few days,

SUBSTANCE OF

MR. DUNDAS's SPEECH,

ON

INDIA AFFAIRS.

APRIL 23, 1793.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

"I cannot, ſaid he, illuſtrate theſe obſervations better, than by referring to the correſpondence between Meer Coſſim and Mr. Vanſittart; the Nabob complained to this Governor, that the Natives were oppreſſed and harraſſed by numbers of vagrant Europeans; thinking perhaps, that the Nabob was alarmed, without reaſons Mr. Vanſittart replied, that theſe Europeans were two contemptible to deſerve notice; 'They may be contemptible, anſwered the Nabob, in your opinion, but the dog of an European is in conſequence among the timid Natives of this Country.' If then the ſuperiority of the European character muſt be maintained in India, it is impoſſible for us to think of authorizing an unreſtrained emigration."

There is one view of the ſubject, which muſt forcibly ſtrike every man's obſervation the moment it is brought before the Houſe. Adventurers finding their hopes diſappointed, and that the fortunes they had promiſed themſelves exiſted only in their own imagination, being too without reſource, might ſeek, and would find employment in the armies of the Mahrattas and of Tippoo Sultaun, "Would it be wiſe then, to fill the armies of our rivals in In'ia, with recruits from Europe, or can we ſuppoſe, that the open trader would conſcientiouſly heſitate to ſupply the na'ive powers with the military ſtores, by which their armies might firſt reſiſt us, and then wreſt from us the Empire which we poſſeſs."

In the next place, Mr. Dundas ſtated, that he had been told the exports of the Britiſh produce would be increaſed, if the trade were laid open. However ſpecious this opinion might appear, it became neceſſary, that Parliament ſhould know the fact; and for this purpoſe he would ſelect two or three articles, of what might certainly be conſidered as the principal articles of Britiſh manufacture. Woolens would be allowed to be the firſt of our ſtaple commodities. It was eaſy for the ſpeculator, while he merely conſidered the extent of our dominions in India, and that they were inhabited by twenty millions of our ſubjects, to fancy, that here he would find un'ounded ſales for his goods; but he reflected not, that the climate was againſt the wear of woolens, he reflcted not, that the religious prejudices of many of the caſts of the Natives, forbad their uſing them; he knew not, perhaps, that the dreſs of the Natives is as fixed and local as their manners. It was eaſy alſo for the ſpeculator to ſuppoſe, that in ſuch a country as India, he could find a market for any quantity of earthern ware, but he did not reflect on the bulk of the commodity; he had not eſtimated the amount of the freight of it, or if he had, perhaps he did not know, that the religious prejudices of many of the caſts of the Natives forbad their uſing, what had been fabricated by the impure hands of infidel ſtrangers. It was eaſy, in like manner, for the ſpeculator to imagine, that if he could find a ſale for his cottons in India, his riches would keep pace with his deſires; but did he hope to rival his maſter in an art in which he was only an im tator, or could he expect (comparing the high price of labour in Europe with the low price of it in India) that he could underſell him there. There were ſome articles of Europe manufactur d cottons, which from the ſuperior taſte and elegance of the patterns, might find a ſale in India, and he hoped they would increaſe; but from the nature of the caſe, the ſuperiority of the Indian manufactures, muſt remain with the Natives. "I mention theſe particulars, ſaid Mr. Dundas, merely to moderate the expectations which have been entertained in conſequence of theſe ſpeculations of an open trade to India."

In the third place, Mr. Dundas obſerved that it had been a favourite topic of late, to declaim againſt monopolies and to confound what was truly a monopoly with the excluſive privilege of the Eaſt India Company. A monopoly, he obſerved, gives to individuals, or to aſſociations, the power of bringing what quantity of goods they may chooſe into the market, and of affixing on them whatever price their avarice may ſuggeſt.—The Houſe, however, would at once diſtinguiſh between this narrow aſpect of a monopoly, and of an excluſive privilege given by the Legiſlature to a Company, proceeding upon a capital equal to the magnitude of the concern, and ſubject to regulation, and to public controul; this diſtinction being admitted, the Legiſlature will not be diſpoſed raſhly to change a current which is turning the greateſt wheel of Britiſh commerce, which is giving food to induſtry and wealth to regulated enterprize, and which is about to become, independently of what we draw from duties and cuſtoms, one of the reſources of the Nation.

It had been of late a faſhion in our manufacturing towns, to hold meetings, and to come to reſolutions, that the excluſive privilege of the Eaſt India Company was a monopoly, and that it was for the intereſt of the manufacturers, this monopoly ſhould be done away. "I would wiſh to aſk the projectors of ſuch reſolutions, whether they have examined what the Company has been and what they now are? To whom did they owe the riches they had acquired from the Cotton manufactures? To the Eaſt India Company! To whom had Britain been indebted for a great increaſe of its ſhipping? To the Eaſt India Company! If from other ſources our induſtry and navigation have been increaſed, the original obligation is not, on that account the leſs and ought not to be forgotten. Some ſmall gratitude, ſurely, is due for all theſe benefits."

In eſtimating the merits of the Eaſt-India Company, Mr. Dundas ſtated his wiſhes, that thoſe who form a different opinion, from that which he entertained on the ſubject, would examine accurately what was the real proportion of gain, from the India trade, received by the Proprietors of the Eaſt India ſtock. It ought to be remembered on this ſubject, that the capital is now five millions, and the whole dividend, in compenſation for ſuch a capital, and for all the riſks and dangers which have repeatedly attended the trade, is not more than £400,000, out of a ſum of no leſs than £3,750,000, which is portioned out among various other intereſts. Of this ſum, the merchants and ſhipowners annually receive about £850,000; the charges of merchandizes amount to £350,000; the goods exported, including private trade at the moſt moderate computation, do not amount to leſs than £1,550,000, and the cuſtoms and duties paid to the Public a e more than a million annually. Such being the diſtribution of the returns on the India trade, it would be abſurd to impute to the Eaſt-India Company, any charge of receiving exorbitant gains, at the expenſe of the Public or of individuals of any deſcription. In fact, they have not received, nor are they likely to receive the legal intereſt of the money, daily paid as the price of their ſtock. It is believed, few individuals would be ſatisfied with ſuch a return on a commercial capital, and it behoves thinking men to conſider well, before they allow themſelves to be led away by general declamation, on topics, which are totally foreign and inapplicable to the ſubject.

Mr. Dundas then proceeded to call the attention of the Houſe to the probable ſtate of the Eaſt-India Company, ſuppoſing it poſſeſſed of no excluſive trade to India. "I am afraid, ſaid he, that many perſons, who indulge themſelves with the ſanguine hope of great emoluments, ariſing out of an open trade to India, do not advert to the ſtate of the Eaſt-India Company, independently of its excluſive rights. If the excluſive charter ſhould expire in 1794, ſtill the Company would be a body corporate in perpetuity, and entitled to trade upon its joint ſtock. To whom, in this caſe, would the moſt important ſeats of trade in India belong? To the Company undoubtedly. Under their original and perpetual charters, they have acquired Fort St. George, St. Helena, Bombay and Calcutta, and long before they were poſſeſſed of territories, or of the Duannee. Theſe poſſeſſions are their patrimonial property, and cannot be taken from them. Fort St. George was made a ſettlement by the Old Company in 1620, St. Helena in 1651, Bombay in 1668, Calcutta and Fort William in 1689. Upon the whole, exclusive of the Duannee, they have an unalienable right to valuable landed poſſeſſions, amounting at leaſt, to l. 250,000 per annum. In addition to theſe, the whole factories and commercial eſtabliſhments, both in India and in the Eaſtern Seas, undoubtedly belong to them. Agreeably to the principles he had already detailed, Mr. Dundas obſerved, that he muſt take for granted, that the government and territorial revenues are to remain with the Eaſt India Company, and of courſe, that they muſt be conſidered as poſſeſſed of all the capital, and of the conſequent advantages likely to ariſe from being the remitters of the public revenue, and theſe were equal in amount to the whole tribute which India can afford to pay to this Country. Under theſe circumſtances he might ſurely aſk; whether any individual would hazard his trade, in an hoſtile competition with the Eaſt India Company? And whether it would not be raſh to diſturb the eſtabliſhed ſyſtem of commerce, when there were ſo ſ ble reaſons f r continuing it, and ſcarcely any argument in favor of a contrary ſyſtem. This topic he felt to be invidious, and therefore he declined enlarging upon it, he would however take the liberty of ſuggeſting to thoſe who were di'poſed to purſue an inveſtigation of this ſubject, whether the Indian trade of the foreign European nations did not, from its actual ſtate, tend to confirm the opinion, that it would be u a ailing in the private trader to enter into a rival c mpe iti n in the trade to India, againſt the Eaſt India Company of Great Britain.

Before the paſſing of the Commutation Act ſome of the private merchants had an opportunity of drawing profits from a contraband trade in tea to Great Britain; but ſince that event this ſource of profit had been nearly exhauſted, and he belived, that thoſe who had recently endeavoured to draw profits from it, had from their loſſes, receded f[illegible]rize.

Having [illegible]idered what the Britiſh India trade is as monopoly (if that term ſhall ſtill be confounded with an excluſive privilege) Mr. Dundas took an intereſting hiſtorical retroſpect of what it had been, when that monopoly had been interrupted. During a conſiderable part of the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, he obſerved, that the private traders had not only been allowed to try the experiment of the India trade, but authorized by a commiſſion, in 1654 5, to engage in it. The trade from this period to 1657, therefore, might be conſidered as open and free, ſeveral circumſtances had contributed to prejudice the Protector againſt monopolies. The moſt diſtinguiſhed writers on trade in England had inveighed againſt them; and in particular againſt the monopoly of the Eaſt India Company, while the authors on the ſame ſubject, in Holland, had defended the privileges of the Eaſt India Companies; the diſputes too, between the Dutch and Engliſh Eaſt India Companies, from 1620 to the treaty which Oliver dictated in 1654, probably prejudiced him againſt Companies of every kind. It appears however, that upon the trade being opened in England, the Dutch took an unneceſſary alarm. In Thurloe's State Papers there is an intereſting letter from Oliver's Envoy at the Hague, intimating, "that the Merchants at Amſterdam conſidered the opening of the navigation and commerce to the Eaſt India Companies of Holland." Though Cromwell opened the trade for four years, the experiment ſoon convinced him, that his own meaſure was as raſh, as the jealouſies and apprehenſions of the Dutch were unfounded. In three years he diſcovered, that the Company's trade, (for he did not prohibit them from a competition with the private adventurers) was almoſt ruined, and that the Dutch had taken the opportunity of ſeizing on Calicut on Columbo in the Iſland of Ceylon, on Manarr, and Jaffnapatnam. Cromwell therefore, in this inſtance, found it expedient to alter his opi.ion, (tho' that perſon it will be allowed, was not in the habit of giving up his prejudices) and to reſtore the charter in 1657. What is ſingular enough, in this event is, that the private traders themſelves were the very firſt to petition the Protector to reſtore the Company's Charter; and what ſhews the raſhneſs of the meaſure, in the ſtrongeſt degree, is, that when the Company were re-eſtabliſhed, upon a joint ſtock, of £739, 782 only, [illegible] per cent of this ſum was ſubſcribed for, and deemed the capital ſtock of the Company; if Charles II. in 1660, renewed the Company's Charter, his wants, as well as thoſe of James II. led them to grant licences to individuals, the majority of whom became bankrupts.

A ſimilar experiment, though to a leſs extent, was tried ſome year afterward. In 1683, on the failure of the payment of a paltry duty, a handle was made to cut down the Charter of the old Eaſt India Company; and for a loan of two millions, at 8 per cent the general Society, or *Engliſh Eaſt India Company*, was eſtabliſhed by a Charter, the terms of which gave to this incorporated body a right either to trade on their ſeparate ſhares in the capital, or to unite together as a joint ſtock, the ſhares of as many individual Proprietors as choſe to carry on the trade in that manner. Here therefore a fair opportunity was given to make the experiment of trading as private or individual adventurers, or upon a joint ſtock. In a ſhort time, this laſt method of trading was found to be ſo preferable a ſyſtem, that when the two Companies were united, not more than £7,000 remained belonging to the ſeparate Traders of the general Society. The inference from theſe events is that not only the experience of other nations, but that of our anceſtors, prove to us, the danger of the ſpeculation of an open Eaſt India Trade.

Having thus examined what the trade is with an excluſive privilege, and what it was, when this privilege was interrupted. Mr. Dundas entered into an examination of the complaints which had been brought againſt the Eaſt India Company. It had been ſaid, that the Company having a capital provided for them in India, are leſs anxious than they ought to be, in enlarging their trade, and that thus they did not ſufficiently encourage the induſtry of the manufacturers. It had been ſaid, that they were not ſufficiently attentive in bringing home the proper quantity of the raw materials, required by our manufacturers. It had been ſaid, that they have not provided for the remittance of the fortunes of individuals from India, by means of trade, and that the effect of the inattention of the Company, in theſe reſpects, had been to create a clandeſtine trade injurious to the commerce, the revenues and the navigation of Great Britain.

On the firſt of theſe ſubjects, Mr. Dundas obſerved, that ſince the acquiſition of the territorial revenues, and particularly ſince the laſt peace, the exports from Britain had been greatly encreaſed, and by the meaſures which he was to propoſe, for the conſideration of the Houſe, he did not doubt but that the export trade would be carried on, as far as the demands in India would bear.

In the ſecond of theſe objections, he ſtated, that the imports of raw materials to Britain amounted to 700,000l. annually, and though this might not be the quantity required, it muſt be allowed, that the Company had made meritorious efforts. Means however would be propoſed, for enabling the manufacturer to ſupply himſelf with raw materials, through the Company's ſhips, as well as at their ſales.

On the third of theſe objections, he obſerved, that, the difficulty of ſending home private fortunes would be admitted; but that the error was in the Legiſlature, not in the Company. By an Act of Parliament, the Company were limited, in their acceptance of bills, to 300,000l. in any one year, but this error would be done away, by the plan of remitting the debts of the Company from India, and making them payable in Britain.

On the laſt of theſe ſubjects, he obſerved, that it was connected originally, with the error of prohibiting the remittance of fortunes from India, becauſe theſe had furniſhed capitals to clandeſtine traders, but as he meant to propoſe, that the Company ſhould be obliged to provide ſhipping, at moderate rate of freight, to carry out goods to India, for all thoſe who might chuſe to enter into the trade, and to bring home raw materials for the manufacturer, he conſidered that the fortunes of individuals would find an eaſy and ſafe channel of remittance to Britain, and doubted not, but that the experiment of extending the export and import trade, would do away the temptations to engage in the clandeſtine trade, and would, in fact, annihilate it. "In this way, ſaid Mr. Dundas, I truſt that I ſhall not have been found inattentive to the mercantile intereſts of the Britiſh Nation at large, nor to thoſe of the Eaſt-India Company; I doubt not, but that the plan which I have adopted, and at laſt arranged with the Eaſt-India Company, will meet with the approbation of the Public. To thoſe who have been looking to the ſubject, in one point of view only, and, in fancy, imagining to themſelves the rewards of their ſpeculations, I cannot expect to give ſatisfaction; but if Parliament ſhall diſappoint them in their unreaſonable expectations from ſpeculation, it will, at the ſame time, in preventing them from diſſipating the wealth they poſſeſs, have inſured to them their fortunes, and been the guardian of the patrimony of the Nation. My plan is to engraft an open trade upon the excluſive privilege of the Company; and to prove by experiment, firſt, how far the complaints, to which I have referred, are well founded; and next, how far it is practicable to cure the evil, without injury to the Public. We thus may not only prevent the commercial adventurer of England or Ireland from being borne down by the Company in an hoſtile [illegible]petition; but afford to them in their [illegible]rizes and ſpeculations, its foſtering [illegible]tion."

Mr. Dundas conclu[illegible] with apologizing to the Houſe for having ſo long detained them upon a ſubject, into which commercial men, or commercial œconomiſts can only be ſuppoſed to enter; "But a Britiſh Legiſlature, he ſaid, have t[illegible] reflect, that our

commercial reſources are immenſe, that whatever can preſerve them, or add to them, is preſerving and adding to the greatneſs of the Empire; that in vain we ſhall look at the envied ſituation in which we are placed in Europe; in vain we ſhall expect permanency of reſpect to the British Power and Character, among nations, removed from us nearly half the circumference of the world, that in vain we ſhall, at the expenſe of treaſure and of blood, have founded and conſolidated an Indian Empire; in vain we ſhall be ſeeking to open the markets of China, for the encouragement of the ſkill, and enterprize of the British Artizan, Merchant and Navigator; that in vain we ſhall have deviſed a ſyſtem of Government, and judicial, financial and military powers to ſupport it, if we do not, with theſe efforts, liſten to the claims of the Company, who have actively promoted the intereſt and greatneſs of their country; if we do not connect with the confidence, which we propoſe to place in them, encouragements ſuited to the claims of the reſpectable and numerous manufacturers, whoſe ſkill, whoſe wealth, and whoſe enterprize have ſeconded and rewarded their own, and the efforts of the greateſt mercantile Aſſociation in the world: An Aſſociation, who have been ſupported by, and are about reciprocally to ſupport their protectors: An Aſſociation, who, from their ſpirit of enterprize and liberality of commercial principles, are ready to forward every laudable, but regulated enterprize of their fellow ſubjects.

"I own, that next to the intereſts of my country, the proſperity of the Eaſt-India Company, in the management of whoſe buſineſs I have had my ſhare, claims my firſt public regard; and I ſhall feel it to be the moſt honorable moment of my life, if I have ſuggeſted opinions to the Legiſlature, leading to a ſyſtem of Indian affairs, for the general advantage of Great Britain.

"In my preſent ſtatement I have referred only to an explanation of the leading principles which govern my opinion. It will readily occur to the Houſe, that there are many points, which in detail, will require minute explanation; I ſhall, therefore, without formally moving any reſolutions, have them printed; and, on Monday next, ſubmit them to the Committee, who may continue the conſideration of them, from day to day, till they ſhall come to a deciſion upon this great national ſubject."

CORRESPONDENCE,

The LETTER ſigned "NO BOND CREDITOR" came too late for Inſertion in the preſent COURIER.

"TOM TITT", we are affraid, has ſomething of perſonal alluſion in it, and therefore we cannot give it a place.

"INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY" wants ſome corroboration, before we ſhould feel ourſelves authoriſed to publiſh it.

ALTAMONTS VERSES, and TYCHO'S ESSAY came ſafe to hand and are under conſideration.

MADRAS.

FRIDAY. NOVEMBER 8. 1793.

WE are happy to have it in our power to announce the return of the *Aurora*, Captain Peck, and the *Aſia*, Captain Bremer; two of the veſſels which were driven out of the Roads on the 17th ultimo: neither of them have ſuffered any material damage.

The ſecond gale, which ſet in on the 1ſt inſtant, is deſcribed, as having been equally powerful with the former, and attended with an uncommon and heavy ſea from the ſouthward.

In addition to the veſſels returned on the 5th Inſtant, and which left the Roads in the above gale, we have to add the names of the following veſſels:—the Union, Heireſs, Prince of Wales, Surpriſe, St. Helena, Ardiſeer, Sarah and Henry.

The Bangalore, Hercules, and Providence, have not yet appeared, though juſt hopes may be entertained of their ſafety.

The ſhip Hunter, Capt. Galloway, in her return to Bengal, with a Cargo of timber, grounded, we are informed, on a bank near Diamond Harbour, and by the rapidity of the tide, was in a ſhort time upſet. Her cargo not being of a periſhable kind, and the ſhip having ſince righted, it is hoped, that it may be recovered. The hull, after drifting ſome time, was hauled on ſhore, for the purpoſe of ſaving what was poſſible from the wreck.

THE TURF.—From the liberal ſupport of the ſettlement, exhibited at the laſt *Madras Races*, it is but a reaſonble expectation, that the enſuing meeting will be well encouraged; and the ſpirit of the *Turf*, there is no doubt, will be proportionate with the patronage received.

From the preſent favorable appearance of the weather, we may hope that the horrors of the *Monſoon* are all gone by. From the northward, however, we are given to underſtand, that the Fall of Rain yet continues to be abundant.

THEATRIC.—Although the affairs of the little Theatre are proceeding, in due form, they by no means keep pace with the expectance of the *Dramatic Amateur*; who wiſhes for the "Curtain up," and then—

"To the well-trod Stage anon?"

We have the ſatisfaction of hearing by accounts from the Mount, of 5 o'Clock Yeſterday, that COLONEL GIELS, who had been almoſt given over by his Phyſicians, was then ſomewhat better. May the health of a valuable Officer be ſtill continued to the Service.

We are enabled to rectify an error, relative to one of the Ships, that left the Roads a few days ago. The Cartier, Capt. Naſh, was not of the number driven out by the Gale, ſhe had received the port Clearance, and ſailed, to her deſtination, on her Voyage to Bengal.

SUGAR in the Engliſh markets on the firſt day of May laſt, ſold for fifty-ſix ſhillings and ſeven-pence per cwt, excluſive of duties.

On the authority of the lateſt accounts from BOMBAY we may fairly conclude, that the reports, which have been for ſome time current, reſpecting late Depredations of French Privateers on the *Malabar Coaſt*, are without foundation; as not a ſingle inſtance is mentioned of a Capture; and one of the Bombay Prints affords a gratifying account of the ſtate of commerce at that Preſidency, in the ſubſequent Paragraph, which gives an additional warrantry to our concluſion.

"The buſineſs of our Dock Yards does not exhibit any apprehenſion of French Cruizers or Captures, as we have regular accounts of hauling in and hauling out, nor is the ſpirit of enterprize in trade in the ſmalleſt degree leſſened or interrupted."

The PRICE of COTTON *at Bombay* is mentioned to be on the decline—this, like many other articles keeps pace with the ſcarcity or plenty of Grain, which regulates the value of money and labour throughout India.

Some kinds of *Cotton* were ſelling, in the Bazarr at ſo low a price as eighty-five Rupees *per Candy*.

Capt. Barclay, who ſome time ago ſailed from Bengal, on a trading voyage to the N. W. Coaſt of America, after ſucceſsful exertions in that quarter, purchaſed a veſſel under Imperial colours, at Macao, and loaded her with a valuable cargo for Oſtend.—On his paſſage, being ignorant of the War, he touched at the Iſle of France, where he, his wife, and family, were unfortunately made priſoners and the ſhip ſiezed.

The King of Travancore has cauſed a heavy battery of 18 und 24 pounders, to be erected at Allepa, which will completely protect the Roads.

FOR THE COURIER.

I have been not a little aſtoniſhed, Mr, Editor, at the hoſtile ſtyle of altercation which has occupied the contending columns of our two papers; not to mention the light flanking parties of *epigram* and *rondeau*. It was really bellum, horridum bellum! and a peaceable man was almoſt affraid to read the dire alarms of the Bond Creditor and B——e, or to taſte B——'s Beefſteaks and the Poetry they were peppered with.—No Sir; a little *fencing*, with a good round button on the foil, is very pleaſant, but brandiſhing out your naked rapiers, with "Have we not *Hiren here*"!—might be very proper for *Ancient Piſtol* and *Doll Tearſheet*; but for us modern quiet folks, ſuch as the Courier uſed to be, and as little Hircarrah promiſed and vowed he would be, it is quite out of character, as the Critics ſay.

Talking of Critics, I beg you will convey my compliments to a very amiable one, who treated the ſubject I venture to touch on, in a very ample and handſome manner, Albert in a late Hircarrah. His friendly hints ſeem to have had a friendly effect, at leaſt as to literary conteſt. How much were it to be wiſhed, that all *animoſity* ſhould ceaſe as to the *legal* conteſt? Differences of opinion on legal points ought never to create acrimony of ſentiment. Both parties may be right in their own opinions, and both may be wrong in fact. They ought therefore to reſpect each other politely, at leaſt; and to ſuſpect themſelves, modeſtly.

If this be too much to be hoped, we have however ſatisfaction in ſeeing literary peace between the Champions; and, as a friend to good-humour, I am happy in being the Herald,

"To ſing a requiem to their parting *pens*."

PRÆCO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

IN the laſt *Hircarrah*, a Gentleman, under the Signature of *Ignotus*, informs us that he has caught, what he there calls, "the *Cacoëthes Scribendi*" and which he moſt piouſly wiſhes to become infectious, and that he may be able to communicate it to every Friend he has in the World. By the bye I have not the honor of that Gentlemans acquaintance, and yet, ſome how or other, I am affraid that I have had the misfortune to be ſorely contaminated by him. Since I read his Eſſay, I beleive that, on a moderate computation, I have waſted two Quires of Paper, and to little purpoſe, except to give my Dubaſh-Boy Exerciſe, in picking up the torn and tattered Fragments. I cannot conjecture to what *Sum* of *Expence* I may be put, ſhould I go on in this manner, and if your Ingenuity, MR. EDITOR, does not furniſh me with an Antidote againſt this direful diſtemper. I have been refuſed Admittance a hundred times into your AMUSING PAPER; and this, which would have damped ſome Mens Ardor, has had no effect upon me. I have tried your Rival Print too, and with the ſame want of Succeſs; and yet-*write* I *muſt*—to the End of the Chapter. It is true that I have ſometimes had the honor to find a ſnug Quarter amongſt your "NUMEROUS CORRESPONDENTS;" and once even received a ſerious *Promiſe* of a *Place* in the *next* Courier; But,—*oh Infandum!!* though I am a CONSTANT READER I have not yet had the pleaſure to ſee a Paragraph of my own inditing. There has been always ſome curſed objection or other obſervable in my Productions—At one time I am told that I am dull—at another too lively: that, in endeavouring to be witty, I am prophane; and, in ſome of my innocent attempts at *double Entendre*, that I am too prurient, and oftentimes obſcene. It has been my Lot, when no other fault could be found with my Production, or at leaſt not ready at the Editors hands, to hear that I was too perſonal—and in treating of local Subjects, that there was too much of locality about me: but how the Deuce could this well be? When I have ſent a few Lines in *Verſe*, I have been gravely told by the *Editor*, with a long *Phiz*, that I had ſent him *Proſe*—notwithſtanding the jingling at the End of the Lines, and which muſt have hit any Ears but an——Editors. This would have cured ſome men as I have before ſaid—but there are others, *never* to be *cured*; and I am one of them. I flattered myſelf latterly that I had got the better of my *Cacoëthes*, but I find it now break out in a thouſand new Places; no ſooner one is healed, than I have another to attend to. *Ignotus's* Letter has given me a *tickling* ſenſation all over. Although I had once fooliſhly ſuppoſed—that I had really no Talents whatever for Compoſition—I now am of another Opinion, and conceive that I had before only miſtaken my *Forte*. I have again *crept in favour with myſelf*, and one time or other, I do not deſpair, but that I may be able to produce ſomething full as long and entertaining as a "*Bond-Creditors Letters*" or as clear and connected as either of the Compoſitions of *Vindex*. Perhaps too I have hitherto accoſted the *Editorial Chair* with too much humility and ſolicitation, and I have been ſpurned only for want of reliance on myſelf, in not challenging a place as my Deſert. But as I am not altogether void of Expedients, I ſhall change my mode and addreſs, and which I have reaſon to think is not unlikely to anſwer.—So, Sir—or Mr. Editor—or both, or which you will—I do not care one Fanam whether you inſert my Letter or not;—nay farther, if you *do*, I am determined to perſecute you regularly once a Week, or oftener if it ſuits me, me, with one twice as long as the preſent. You had better not print this—or—(to uſe a terrific Phraſe) "you ſhall hear further from me."

TOM TAG.

Madras: Nov. 6th 1793.

N. B. *My dear* Mr. EDITOR, I have the moſt conſummate reſpect for your judgement, and have no doubt you will obſerve my expedient in a proper light; for nothing in the world would ſo affect me as your refuſal of a corner to the above letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER

SIR,

YOU will much oblige me by the inſertion of the ſhort Chit incloſed, in your next Paper, for the ſooner the Evil therein complained of is removed, my ſatisfaction and thanks will keep pace with the ſpeedineſs of the remedy.

Yours very obediently,

SIMON SOFTLY.

TO ALBERT.

DEAR MR ALBERT,

YOU know not the miſchief you have occaſioned by your late *Argumentative Eſſay*; 'tho Heaven knows I believe YOU contemplated no harm—yet would you think it, my poor wife's Head has been perfectly turned by it, for ſhe inſiſts that by "*argument between two perſons*" you can only mean between a MAN and his WIFE, and acting on your poſition, ſo explained, every little point of matrimonial Etiquette, happily according to you, but I ſhould rather ſay *un*happily, furniſhes "*continual exerciſe for our peculiar powers, in finding out freſh ſubjects of controverſy*"—and "*practiſing every mode of contradiction*"—The conſequence is Sir, that in the daily practice of what you ſo learnedly recommened, my peace is deſtroyed—Should I beg an additional Chilly, in my Curry, or hint at the vaſt expence occaſioned by "Vingt-Un" and Millinery, I am inſtantly overwhelmed with a *torrent* of irreſiſtable *argument*, to prove the extreme impropriety of the firſt, and the poſitive neceſſity of the ſecond—I beg therefore Great Sir, that YOU will "*deſcend to that order of Society* to which I belong, in a ſhower of Advice? and may you ride "*the waves of Literary Glory*" with the ſecurity of a SEA-GULL, to the end of the Chapter for you pains.

SIMON SOFTLY.

FOR THE COURIER.

LOOKING the other day over the Letters of a departed friend, I found the following!—the *good ſenſe* and *good humour* it evidently contains, may perhaps induce you Mr. EDITOR to give it inſertion in your next COURIER, for which purpoſe I ſend it you.

"Open your heart and make room for mankind—what are modes of faith, or ceremonies of worſhip, to the obligations of ſociety? The natives of this country follow the religion of their fathers, without ever enquiring into the merits either of different profeſſions or of their own; and I am not about to pay you ſo great a compliment as to ſuppoſe that, if you had been born of *Gentoo* parents, you would now have been a *Chriſtian*.

I am angry with you—why did you look with leſs charity on *** who accompanied me in my laſt viſit, than that perſon deſerve? But I will puniſh you for this foible—I will come and fill your houſe with *Hereſy* and *Schiſm*—I intend to bring *two Papiſts*—*a Moravain*—*a Methodiſt*—*a Dipper*—and a *Deiſt* with me—and to convince you that I am in earneſt, you ſhall have a liſt of my company.

The two Papiſts are VIRGIL and TIBULLUS. The firſt is a ſtrenuous advocate for purgatory, the ſecond has written in defence of Image-worſhip, and the doctrine of merits—

Such are my PAPISTS—now for my Moravian, whoſe name is CATULLUS. You have heard of the amorous doctrines of the ſect, exactly of a piece with theſe are the following lines, which I venture to traſlate from the Latin.

Leſbia live to Love and pleaſure,
Careleſs what the grave may ſay;
When each MOMENT *is a treaſure,*
Why ſhould Lovers loſe a DAY?

The name of the METHODIST I ſhall bring with me is PLATO, and his diſcourſe turns chiefly on reveries and raptures, lights and viſions.

My Dipper is a fine old Grecian called ANACREON, but ſuch a bigot is he to the perſuaſion of dipping, that he is eternally talking about it.

Come fill, my Girls, fill high the Bowl,
And let me DRENCH *my fev'riſh Soul;*
Fill the Bowl Boy, fill it high,
Let me FLOOD *my Soul with joy.*

The Deiſt is LUCRETIUS, a very noiſy, ſophiſtical fellow, ſo you are likely to have a bleſſed time of it, with Yours &c."

BIRTH.

On Friday 1ſt November the Lady of James Brodie, Eſq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Monday the 4th Mrs. Sarah Hacke, the Mother of Capt. Hacke.

At Cuddalore the 4th Inſtant, Lieutenant John Young of the 19th Native Battalion.

ARRIVALS.

October 31ſt. Ship Reliance, Cr J. Carſe, Calcutta. Nov. 3d, Ramſay, W, Roſs, do. 6th, Ship Glaſgow, W. Arthur, do. 7th, Ship Succeſs A. R. Smith, do.

POETRY.

" MY NATIVE VALE."

DEAR is my little NATIVE VALE,
The Ring-Dove rears her nestlings there;
Close by my Cot she tells her tale,
To ev'ry passing Villager,
The squirell leaps from Tree to Tree,
And shells his Nuts at Liberty.

In Orange Groves and Myrtle Bowers,
Breathing a Gale of fragrance round,
I charm the fairy-footed hours,
With my lov'd Lute's romantic sound;
Or Crowns of living Laurel weave,
For those that win the race at Eve.

The Shepherds Horn at break of Day
The Ballet danced in twilight glade,
The Canzonet and Roundelay,
Sung in the silent Greenwood Shade,
These simple Joys, that never fail,
Shall bind me to my NATIVE VALE.

LORENZO

AT the request of PHILO-SATRAP, and at the same time to evince *the* EDITOR's impartiality, with respect to his CORRESPONDENTS, the following Verses are inserted—for *the* EDITOR thinks himself bounden to admit a fair Reply, in POETRY as well as PROSE, to a direct or oblique Attack, by which any of *his* READERS may feel, or fancy themselves to be assailed; trusting in the liberality of the PUBLIC, to make a suitable allowance, where Judgement may be thought to have ceded something to Courtesy.

A FABLE

A SATRAP with becoming pride,
" Accosts A LEACH.—" Why thus deride?
" Vile Reptile, *who wou'dst other's teach*,
" What art thou' pray? a filthy Leach!
" Once more go seek thy native mud,
" Or gorge thyself with Human-blood.
" For Blood's as highly priz'd by thee,
" As Wealth, and Honor, is by me.
" But know in Spite of all that's said,
" My Purse is empty, *like thy Head*.
" The little Wealth I had in Store,
" I gave to feed the neighb'ring Poor,
" The Lame, the Orphan, and the Blind,
" In me a sure Protector find,
" And wheresoever I command
" Plenty smiles over all the Land.
" As shedding Blood is thy Profession
" I glory to prevent Oppression:
" 'Tis true that Folly I deride
" And love to humble upstart Pride ——
—" Indulgent Nature, " quoth THE LEACH,"
" Endu'd me *once* with Power of Speech,
" But Shame must now supply its Place.,
" Good Satrap, pity my Disgrace.
" The Brave should spare.—— Do me no Harm,
" But pity an offending Worm.——
" Begone," reply'd the Satrap, " Scrub,
" I scorn to tread upon a Grub."

PHILO-SATRAP.

TO A GRUB

VILE REPTILE, on dead Carcase fed,
Go rob the Mansions of the Dead.
There rest thyself secure from harm
A dead Man cannot hurt a Worm,
You're right I think, to *spare the living*,
For they are *not quite so forgiving*.
But pray then, why were you severe,
Upon the harmless, poor, Fakheer?
To make Mankind do what they're bidden,
In ev'ry Clime, they've been Priest-ridden,
And if *a Miser* once a Year,
Gave a fanam to a Fakheer
D'ye think he'd *purchase Heav'n too dear?*

SQUIB.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give Notice, that, as Major Commanding the 2d Regiment of Native Cavalry, some trifling Effects belonging to the Estate of Doctor Morris and Lieut, James Wellwood have fallen into my Hands, which I am ready to deliver to any Person or Persons, legally authorized to receive the Same. The Amount of said Effects have in the mean time been deposited in the Carnatic Bank.

J. PATER, Major Commanding the 2d Regiment of Cavalry.

Connetore: 1st November, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Race Committee for the last Season present their Compliments to the Subscribers, and beg leave to inform them that the Accounts of the Receipt, and Expenditure of their Subscription are open for their Inspection at the Exchange Room between the Hours of eleven and one. As the Season for this favorite Amusement is now approaching, it is proposed to open the annual Subscription, which the Committee make no doubt will meet with the usual Encouragement.

Fort St. George: 7th November, 1793

ACCOUNT CURRENT of PROMISSORY NOTES issued by this GOVERNMENT in the MONTH of OCTOBER 1793.

Dr.	Pags.	F.	C.		Pags.	F.	C.	Cr. Pags.	F.	C.
Oct. 31st. To Amount of Promissory Notes Exchange for Bengal Promissory Notes, this Month	162535	20	33	*Oct. 1st. By Balance being the Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation on the 1st October 93 as per Account Current published 3d October 1793.*				311388	14	70
To Balance being the Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation on 1st November 1793, and payable according to Priority of Date	359932	35	38	*By Notes issued this Month as follows at 6 per Cent,*						
				1st No 146 *to* 150	35220					
				3d 151	6313	35	9			
				4th 152	4000					
				7th 153 *to* 156	8886	16	29			
				9th 157 *and* 158	20809	32	36			
				10th 159	1000					
				11th 160 *and* 161	2566	35	59			
				12th 162 *to* 172	30594	30	8			
				14th 173 *to* 176	6459	9	65			
				15th 177 *and* 178	8911	35	24			
				16th 189 *and* 180	28126	32	16			
				17th 181	1759		17			
				18th 182	5000					
				19th 183	3000					
				21st 184	6162	27	54			
				22d 185 *to* 194	28911	35	24			
				23d 195	120					
				25th 196 *and* 197	662	20	40			
				29th 198	[illegible]32	19	11			
				31st 199	[illegible]9	35	9	211070	5	1
Pagodas	522468	19	71	Pagoda,				522468	19	71

errors excepted

Fort St. George, 31st Oct. 1793.

CECIL SMITH, Acting Dep. Accountant.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. JOHN DE FRIES Jun, the acting Executor of the Estate of Poonany Carekistnamah Chitty deceased, having on the 29th November last, and at preceeding periods, desired all Persons who had demands on the Estate to make the Same known to him, now gives Notice that the Executors are finally closing all accounts appertaining to the said Estate.

Fort St. George: 6th November, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of Mr. John Butler deceased, are requested to make known the Same to Mr. G. P Cook, of Fort St. George Attorney for Mr Peter Maclaren, the Administrator, and all Persons indebted to the Estate are requested forthwith to pay the Amount of their several Debts into the Hands of the said Attorney who is duly authorised to receive the Same, and to give proper acquittances for the Amount received.

ADVERTISEMENT,

THE Creditors of the late Mr. John Hall are requested to meet at the House of Messrs. Porcher, Redhead and Co. in the Fort at eleven o'Clock, on Saturday, Forenoon, on particular Business.

Fort St. George; 5th November, 1793

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Southern Races will Commence, on Trichinopoly Plain, on Wednesday the 1st January next. Further particulars of the necessary Articles will be Advertised in a few Days Stating the value of each Days Plate. &c, &c,

31st October, 1793.

FOR BENGAL,

THE SHIP RAMSAY FORMERLY THE BRITANNIA,

H. M. ELMORE, COMMANDER.

MOUNTS Twelve Carriage Guns and is well manned, bearing a Letter of Marque, she is Bombay Built and Coppered and is a well known remarkable fast Sailor, will be ready to receive Cargo in five days, and will sail on the 15th or 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at his House in Suncoo Rama Street, Black Town.

Madras: 4th November, 1793.

MR. HELY.

TAKES the liberty of informing his Friends and the Public, that he has a few Pipes excellent Madeira at Pagodas 140 per Pipe, also some very fine at 110 and some at 85 in whole, half and quarter Pipes, also some very fine Madeira in Bottles at 3½ Pagodas per Doz.

N. B. All other sorts of Wine, the prices of which may be known by applying to him at his House Suncoo Ramah Street, Blank Town.

An Allowance to those who buy to sell again.

Madras: 7th November, 1793.

To be Sold by Public Outcry.

AT THE EXCHANGE

On Saturday the 10th Instant:

THE Wreck of the Ship Hope,—For particulars inquire at the Printing Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JAMES DOBBIN *begs Leave to inform the Gentlemen and Merchants of the Settlement, that he has taken the large and commodious House in the North Street, formerly known by the Name of the Noah's Ark, or Mr. Cards Tavern, which is now open as a Comission Ware-house, and for the reception of all sorts of Goods for Public Sale, which will be conducted by E, Bent, for him, and who is authorised by him to advance Money to any Amount, upon Houses, Goods, Ships or their Cargoes, that are to be sold by public or private Sale.*

N. B. The Terms of the Auction to be the Same as those of others.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

E. BENT.

By Order of the Executor, the Effects of the late Captain Phillip Sulivan at his House in North Street, on Friday the 15th Instant at 11 o'Clock

PLATE AND JEWELRY.

A Capital Gold Watch, Capped and Jeweled, Brockbank; a Gold Enameled, and a Silver Snuff-box, a large Silver Sauce-pan, a large Milk Bowl Cover and Stand, four Plates, a Coffee Pot, Table Spoons, Desert and Tea Spoons, Marrow and Soup Spoons Tea Pott and Stand, Crewet Stands with spare Crewets, Bottle-stands, Salt Sellers and Candle Sticks; Shoe and Knee Buckles, an Enameled Stock Buckle, solid Silver Epauletts and Buttons, a Tea Catty, three Pair of Wogdens Pistols, a Palanquin, a Camp Cott, a Mess Trunk, and also some Wearing Apparel.

N. B. A Capital Saddle Horse well known.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

Under the Direction of E. Bent,

ON TUESDAY THE 19th INSTANT AT 11 O'CLOCK

SIXTY Boxes of Spermaceti Candles, one hundred Tubs of second Sort of, Sugar, some Jars of Bengal Biscuits, thirty Sides of Bengal Bacon, two Chair Palanquin a Horse and Bandy, a Bandy and four [illegible] Bullocks, and a variety of other Articles

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY.

THE Madras Exchange Committee beg Leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares or Tickets at 10 Pagodas each.

1	Prize of	Star Pags.	10,000
2	Do. Star Pags.	2,500 each	5,000
4	Do.	1,000	4,000
8	Do.	500	4,000
18	Do.	250	4,500
40	Do.	100	4,000
80	Do.	50	4,000
2950	Do.	20	59,000
1	Do. allotted to the 1st drawn Ticket		500
1	Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket		5,000
3105	Prizes amounting to Star Pags.		100,000
6895	Blanks		
10,000	Tickets		

The Tickets are now issuing at Mr. Cassin's Office in the Madras Exchange, at the House of Messrs. Fairlie, Read and Co. at Calcutta, and at the Houses of Mr. Francis Kemp, and Messrs. Paschal De Silva e Souza and Nicholas De Lima e Souza, Bombay.

The payment of the Prizes will commence at Madras in 30 Days, and at Bengal and Bombay in 45 Days after the Drawing is over.

The Prizes will be paid at the same Rate of Exchange, that Tickets are sold after deducting 10 per Cent.

P. M. CASSIN, Sec. to the Ex. Co.

Madras Exchange: 30th May, 1793.

The Days of drawing in future will be Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Attendance will be given at the Exchange from 8 till 2 in the Forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Afternoon, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and from 8 till 11 in the Forenoon, and from 6 till 8 in the Afternoon, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; for the purpose of selling Tickets warranted undrawn, and of examining the drawing which will be numerically arranged.

TWENTYETH DAYS DRAWING

Saturday the 2d November 1793

9150 8341 1600 Prize of 250 Pags.
5052 Prize of 100 Pag.
1862 Prize of 50 Pag.
Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

8724 6991 2108 4748 724 6805 4365 4536
1337 1340 8771 8770 2344 1914 578 7975
2637 8712 125 6256 4954 7823 2523 2608
1480 2215 4326 8209 8832 3535 3101 1008
5682 6350 747 9846 8916 7786 3695 2327
374 2951 2919 196 6099 56 9273 8461
1654 9630 8618 7177 3359 1956 6954 754
1096 924 3369 9953 1269 1972 1251 5185
91[illegible] 611 5640 9826 1352 7295

TWENTYFIRST DAYS DRAWING

On Tuesday the 5th November 1793

5196 5100 Prize of 250 Pags.
7318 Prize of 100 Pag.
3[illegible]16 Prize of 50 Pag.
Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

5090 7201 2069 6175 8334 3205 765 7312
[illegible]570 4107 8131 5450 397 7[illegible]47 1782 8218
540 678 6872 4373 9426 1957 2669 1558
3690 5[illegible]33 7527 8252 1902 5294 6831 7940
669 83[illegible] 55 9814 3717 9189 7287 8859
461 317[illegible] 1856 1345 8388 3169 4878 121
483 4158 655 6004 9145 8430 753 6013
9752 7605 3[illegible]64 6490 4331 1459 6401 2449
3077 2282

TWENTYSECOND DAYS DRAWING

Thursday the 7th November 1793.

2064 Prize of 100 Pag,
8300 3129 9598 3467 Prize of 50 Pags
Prizes of 20 Pagodas.

4100 3190 6291 15 4352 6159 1567 5406
3992 [illegible]944 2503 4805 4973 2383 9442 8656
2100 3243 7[illegible]7 873[illegible] 8237 8977 5548 274
1453 7782 6001 2793 1265 9995 7949 6254
9161 2[illegible]27 187 3740 3261 6122 550 861
8599 9441 7307 2191 9317 6963 8457 7010
5[illegible]60 2308 7221 1476 5495 1695 5862 1119
85[illegible]8 5452 9460 2308 71 7252 1128 909
4091 5154 2817 6591 3615

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

AT THE CLOSE OF TWENTYSECOND DAY'S DRAWING.

Thursday 7th November, 1793.

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of Star Pagodas,		10,000
1	Prize of		2,500
2	Ditto	1,000	2,000
4	Ditto	500	2,000
3	Ditto	250	750
14	Ditto	100	1,400
24	Ditto	50	1,200
1362	Ditto	20	27,240
			47,090
1	Last Drawn		5,000
		Total	52,090

Tickets drawn	5500
Ditto Undrawn	4500
	10,000

PRIZES DRAWN.

1	Prize as First Drawn	500
1	Prize of Star Pagodas	2,500
2	Prizes of 1,000 each	2,000
4	Prize of 500 each	2,000
15	Prize of 250 each	3,750
26	Prizes of 100 each	2,600
56	ditto 50 each	2,800
1,588	Ditto 20 each	31,760
	Total	47,910

Tickets, warranted not Drawn, are now seling at 18 Pagodas each.

Returned Prizes taken in payment, deducting 10 per Cent as usual.

PRINTED BY JOSEPH MARTIN, EXCHANGE, FORT ST. GEORGE:

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